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SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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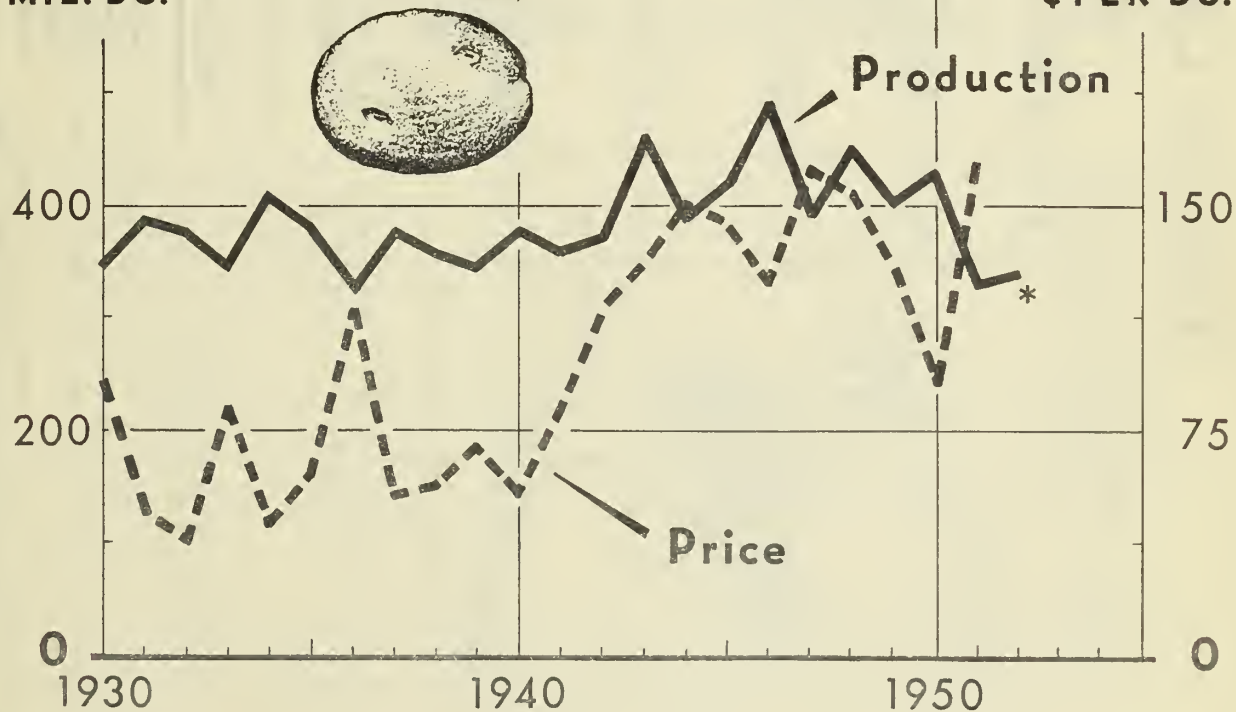
OCT 30 1952

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

POTATO PRODUCTION AND PRICES

MIL. BU.

¢ PER BU.



* INDICATIONS AS OF SEPTEMBER 1.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

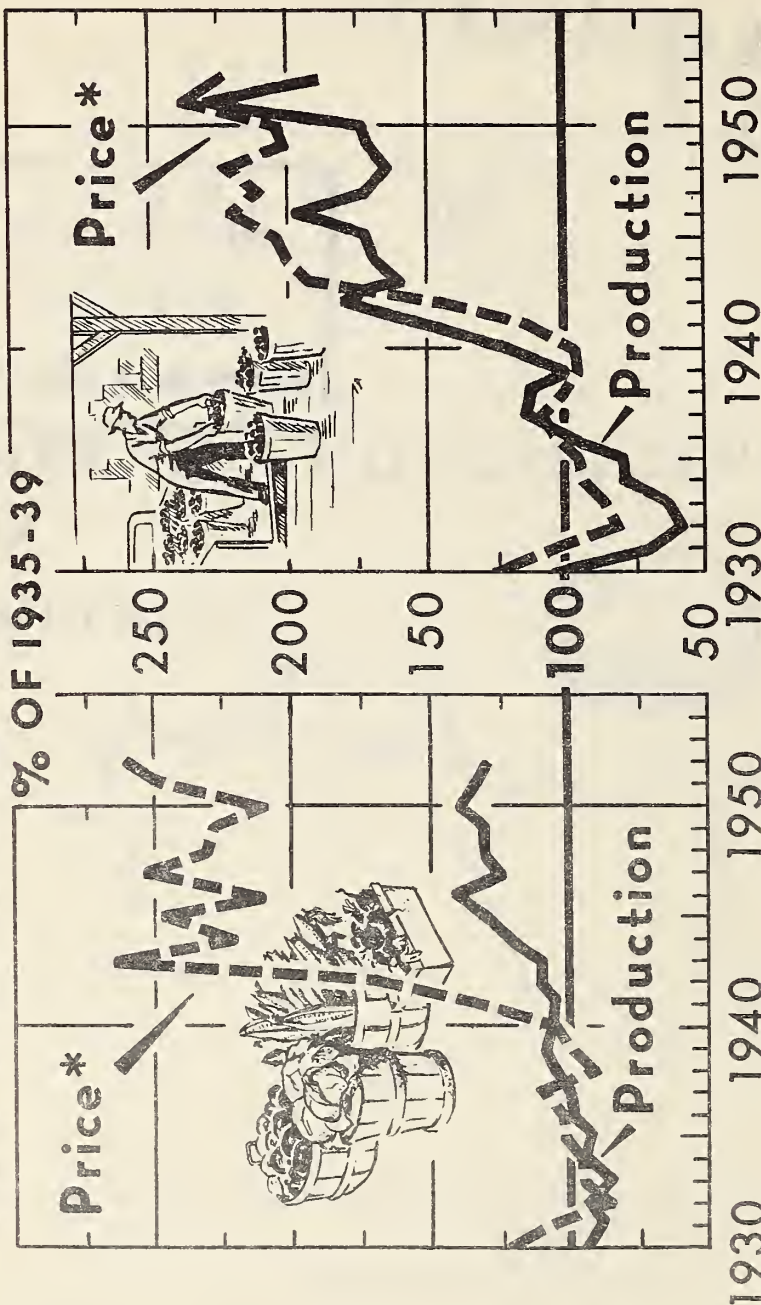
NEG. 48826 - XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

With potato production in 1951 and 1952 the lowest since 1936, prices received by farmers for potatoes in the first half of 1952 reached the highest levels in the last quarter-century. Potato production

this year is only slightly above 1951. Some increase in production is likely in 1953 if weather is average.

TRUCK CROPS

FOR FRESH SALE FOR PROCESSING



*SEASON AVERAGE PRICE RECEIVED BY FARMERS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 48782-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Since the early 1930's, prices farmers have received for fresh market truck crops have risen farther than prices for processing crops but production of fresh market truck crops has not increased as much.

Changes in production of fresh market truck crops from year to year tend to produce opposite changes in their prices. With

processing crops, however, changes in production tend to follow changes in price, and in the same direction. To a considerable extent, processing crops are grown under pre-season contracts. By changing the prices offered, canners and freezers can encourage farmers to either expand or contract acreage.

 THE VEGETABLE SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, September 23, 1952

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SUMMARY

Continued strong demand for fresh and processed vegetables is forecast for 1953. If the weather is average or better farmers probably will produce more potatoes, sweetpotatoes and most fresh market truck crops than in 1952.

A larger potato crop in 1953 would be produced if acreages planted are about the same as in 1952 and yields are more in line with average for the last 3 years. Yields in 1952 were below those of 1950 and 1951 in many States particularly in the Intermediate (summer-harvest) States and in Northeastern States generally.

Potatoes from the Late States this year probably will move somewhat earlier than usual, coming into markets in which supplies have been generally short and prices relatively high. Therefore, a relatively light supply of old-crop potatoes is indicated for spring, 1953, and an opportunity seems evident for a profitable increase in production of early potatoes next year.

Sweetpotato production is likely to increase moderately in 1953, but probably not enough to reduce prices to farmers much below the high levels of recent years. The continued tight labor situation and the attractiveness of alternative crops, particularly cotton, is likely to prevent any excessive increase in production over the small 1952 crop.

Continued strong demand for fresh, canned and frozen vegetables is expected in 1953. Total production of truck crops for the fresh market in 1953 may be larger than in 1952 when unfavorable weather in some areas cut acreage and yields and caused alternate periods of glut and scarcity and sharp variations in prices.

The demand and supply prospects for potatoes, sweetpotatoes and most fresh market truck crops indicate that prices next year will average a little below the relatively high levels of 1952.

Current stocks and anticipated 1952 packs of commercially canned and frozen vegetables are reasonably well balanced in general to meet continued strong demand till the 1953 packs become available. About the same total pack as in 1952 probably will be sought by processors in 1953.

Domestic demand for dry edible beans and dry field peas probably will be as strong in 1953 as in 1952. A substantially larger crop of most classes of dry beans in 1953 than was produced in 1952 would be required to meet anticipated demand and supply adequate working stocks. Because of the small crop and relatively high prices this year, acreage of dry peas probably will increase next year.

TRUCK CROPS FOR FRESH MARKET

Continued Strong Demand in 1953

The 1953 outlook is for continued strong demand for commercial truck crops produced for fresh market shipment. Because of the relatively high prices received for most crops in the last two years, growers probably will attempt to produce at least as large a total volume as in 1952. In this event, prices received by growers and paid by consumers probably will average a little lower than in 1952, assuming a fairly normal pattern of marketings through the year.

Foreign Trade Prospects

Imported fresh vegetables, especially tomatoes, green peppers and cucumbers, furnish an important part of the total supplies available on our winter markets when domestic production of these items is at low ebb. Ample supplies usually are available for importation each winter, principally from Mexico and Cuba. The actual quantity imported often depends in considerable part upon the level of market prices in the United States. Barring unusual weather, ample supplies will again be available for importation this winter.

On a national and annual basis, exports of fresh vegetables are a relatively minor outlet for United States production. However, at certain times within the year, the exports of a particular vegetable may take as much as 5 to 10 percent of the domestic commercial supplies available for shipment at that time.

Canada is our principal export market for fresh vegetables, assuming greatest importance relative to our domestic production during the winter season. Exports of fresh vegetables to Canada may increase in 1953 over 1952 because Canada now is in a favorable dollar-exchange position and consumer demand in Canada appears to be increasing.

Cabbage

The unusual situation in cabbage last winter is not likely to be repeated this winter. Acreage of cabbage for harvest in the first quarter of 1952 was the lowest since 1941, and production was the lowest since 1943.

Stocks of 1951 crop early fall Danish or storage cabbage held on January 1, 1952 were the smallest in the 23 years of record. Prices received by farmers for cabbage in December 1951 and January 1952 were record high.

The indicated 1952 crop of early-fall Domestic cabbage is only slightly larger than last year, and much below the 10-year average. Even though a larger proportion of this crop might be held in storage this year than last, storage stocks next January 1 are not apt to be large enough to appreciably affect prices received for winter-season freshly harvested cabbage. However, the dominant factor at that time will be the size of the winter-season crop. As of September 1, 1952, farmers reported intentions to plant an acreage for harvest this coming winter slightly less than average but 44 percent larger than was harvested this past winter. If such an acreage is realized and if yields were no better than average, there would be nearly 18 percent more fresh cabbage available next winter than last.

Onions

Demand for dry onions in 1953 as a whole is expected to be as strong as in 1952. In September, the 1952 late summer crop was estimated to be slightly below that of a year earlier and a trifle below the recent 10-year average. This is the crop which supplies most of the dry onions used during fall, winter, and early spring before the spring crop is available. Although late summer production is slightly lower than a year earlier, the storage stocks next January 1 may be somewhat larger than the much-below-average stocks of a year earlier. In that event, prices for onions next winter probably will average slightly lower than the high prices received last winter, but higher than in most prior years.

Next spring, demand for onions is expected to be about as strong as in 1952. However, if the market during the winter months just ahead is more adequately supplied than was the case last winter, a spring-season crop in 1953, the same size as in 1952, probably would result in prices moderately lower than the record level during the spring of 1952.

Next summer, farmers probably will plant a somewhat larger acreage of onions assuming the usual response to two years of relatively high onion prices. If weather is average or better, a considerably larger late onion crop would be produced under these circumstances, and considerably lower prices would result.

Lettuce

While demand for lettuce is expected to be at least as strong in 1953 as in 1952, the prices received for lettuce next year, as in every year, depend in large part upon the quantities marketed and upon the orderliness - or steadiness - of movement to market. The latter factor is one which can not be forecasted, but is one over which growers in some areas, particularly California, can exercise some control.

In 1952, prices received for lettuce averaged lower than last year in all but two (January and March) of the first 8 months. On the other hand, prices received by lettuce growers were above the 1942-46 average

for each of the first 8 months of this year except February, June, and July. Production was larger this year than last in each quarter of the year except the first, or winter quarter.

It seems likely that lettuce production in 1953 will be near that of 1952 weather permitting. If marketings are distributed through the year in a fairly normal pattern, prices received probably will compare favorably with those received in 1952.

Tomatoes

Except in the first quarter of this year, prices received by farmers for fresh tomatoes have generally been significantly higher than those received in the same months a year earlier. The higher prices are largely attributable to the smaller production this year than last, after the first quarter.

In view of the relatively high prices received for tomatoes in 1952, it seems likely that farmers will try to expand acreage next year except in the winter and late fall areas. If weather is average or better on an expanded acreage, production might be enough larger to result in appreciably lower prices for fresh tomatoes in 1953.

1952 Volume

Less Than 1951

With only a minor portion of the year's crops remaining to be estimated, it now appears that aggregate commercial production of fresh market truck crops in 1952 will be slightly lower than in 1951, but slightly above average for 1941-50. Yields per acre for most crops in each quarter of the year averaged lower this year than last, while acreages this year generally were close to those of last year. Only in this fall quarter has aggregate production equalled that of last year.

The smaller production this year, along with continued strong consumer demand, has been reflected in generally higher prices for fresh market truck crops.

Prospects This Fall

Vary By Crops

Incomplete estimates indicate about the same aggregate tonnage of truck crops will be produced for fall harvest this year as last year, and about the same as average. However, substantially larger crops are indicated for fall carrots, lettuce, early fall cucumbers and green peas. For these crops, prices may be somewhat lower this fall than last.

Less tonnage than a year earlier is indicated for fall lima beans, snap beans, and cauliflower, and for early fall cabbage, celery, spinach, and tomatoes. Of these crops, lima beans, cauliflower and tomatoes seem most likely to bring higher prices this fall than last.

TRUCK CROPS FOR PROCESSING

Outlook for 1953

Current wholesale stocks of canned and frozen vegetables, and forecasts of the 1952 commercial packs indicate a reasonably well-balanced supply-demand situation. With continued strong demand ahead for 1953, carry-over stocks of canned and frozen vegetables at the beginning of the 1953 pack year are expected to be of only moderate size. In this event, processors probably will set their sights in 1953 at about the same total production as in 1952.

Prices for canned and frozen vegetables from now on until mid-1953 are expected to remain generally close to current levels. Wholesale prices for frozen vegetables in general are lower than a year earlier. Retail prices of canned corn in August were slightly higher than a year earlier but for the 1952 pack season are expected to average no higher than last year. Retail prices of canned peas and canned tomatoes were lower this August than a year earlier. However, prices of canned peas probably will advance at least up to last year's level in view of the smaller pack, outturn than was expected. The outturn of other packs also need to be watched as the figures become available, for indications of other exceptions to the general outlook.

1952 Processing CropsGenerally Equal Goals

Except for tomatoes and beets, production of truck crops this year for commercial canning and freezing is expected to equal or exceed the quantities suggested early last spring by the Department Goals. Last spring, processors of tomatoes reported that they planned a moderate reduction from last year's record crop. Because of unfavorable weather in some important areas, the crop was cut even more than had been intended. The indicated crop, however, remains somewhat above the average for 1941-50, and except for last year is the largest since 1947.

Beet tonnage for canning this year is expected to be about 20 percent less than last year, in contrast to the slight increase suggested in the Department Goals. This is due primarily to a considerable reduction in acreage planted.

For most of the major processing items, however, production this year is expected to result in supplies well balanced to the demand anticipated.

The goals this year suggested an increased acreage and tonnage of cabbage for kraut. A slight increase in acreage was contracted for this purpose, but yields indicated are considerably below those of last year. The tonnage indicated on acreage under contract is about 5 percent below last year. Purchases of open-market tonnage by kraut makers this year probably will not increase enough over last year to compensate for the reduction in contracted tonnage. Because of this, demand by packers for cabbage next year probably will be fully as strong as this year.

CANNED VEGETABLES

Outlook for 1953

Prospective supplies of canned vegetables and anticipated rates of consumption indicate that processors in 1953 probably will seek another commercial pack of about the same total size as in 1952. Since indicated production of the processing crops of beets, tomatoes, and possibly also cabbage for kraut this year falls substantially short of the quantity originally indicated as intended by processors, it is likely that they will seek an increased production of these next year. Preliminary indications are that the aggregate 1952 pack will be about 15-20 percent smaller than the 1951 pack, reflecting smaller total requirements this year.

Total stocks of the 5 major canned vegetable items which together generally constitute something more than half of the total canned vegetable supply are about 12 million cases or 50 percent larger than a year earlier. ^{1/} Of the major items, only canned sweet corn is held in smaller supply this August 1 than a year earlier. Of lesser items for which recent stock data are available, stocks are larger than a year earlier except for canned lima beans and canned carrots.

Canned Peas

The 1952 pack of canned peas has been reported by the National Cannery Association at slightly less than 29.5 million actual cases, or the equivalent of 26.5 million cases 24-2's. The 1951 pack was 37.8 million actual cases or the equivalent of 33.9 million cases 24-2's. Although canner and wholesale distributor stocks this June 1 were much larger than stocks on the same carry-over date in 1951, the total supply (pack plus stocks) for this pack year is some 4 million standard cases smaller, or about 10 percent smaller, than for the 1951 pack year. The drop in supply is partly offset by the lower military requirements for this pack year.

Wholesale and retail prices of canned peas, which until recently showed some signs of sagging, are now expected to strengthen and be sustained on a level at least as high as in the 1951 pack year. Per capita consumption probably will continue on almost as high a level as in the 1951 pack year, with a downward adjustment in carry-over stocks, and with some further advance in consumption of frozen peas.

Canned Corn

Although carry-over stocks of canned sweet corn were extremely low both this year and last, the large prospective pack of canned sweet corn indicates that total supplies will be considerably larger than a year earlier, and prices at retail are expected to be significantly lower.

^{1/} Carry-over dates involved are: June 1 for green peas; July 1 for snap beans, tomatoes.

Canned Asparagus

The 1952 pack of canned asparagus has been reported at nearly 4.6 million actual cases, not quite 8 percent below the record-large 1951 pack, but larger than any prior year's pack. Total stocks of canned asparagus are somewhat larger than a year earlier, and it is estimated that total supplies will meet demand at fairly stable prices at least until the 1953 pack season.

FROZEN VEGETABLES

Outlook for 1953

Consumers are expected to continue to use frozen vegetables at a record high rate at least until mid-1953. September 1 cold-storage holdings of frozen vegetables are record-high for that date. However, the industry is still expanding, and these large stocks are believed to be indicative of another large frozen pack in the making, rather than any backing-up of unsold stocks. Wholesale and retail prices for 1952 pack frozen vegetables are expected to average no higher than corresponding prices a year earlier.

POTATOES

Outlook for 1953

Some increase in production of potatoes in 1953 seems likely, if weather is average or better, and prices may average substantially lower than the high prices received for the 1952 crop. This year's crop was reduced in several areas by unfavorable weather. According to the September crop report, the 1952 potato crop is expected to total about 338 million bushels. If the weather next year is average or better, the same acreage as planted in 1952 would produce a larger crop.

Because of the rapid marketing of the 1952 crop, and because unfavorable weather cut yields in some of the Late States - particularly Maine - the potato supply for next spring threatens to be again on the short side, based on the September 1 crop report. For this reason, there may be an opportunity for farmers in the early commercial States to increase production in 1953 to fill this anticipated gap until the summer crop is ready.

This is an illustration of the fact that the adequacy of any potato crop depends not only upon the total quantity but also upon the timing of harvest and marketing.

1952 Potato Supplies..Short and High Priced

Throughout the first three-quarters of 1952, supplies of potatoes have been generally short and priced near or above record levels. Early in the year, market supplies of potatoes were below demand at the ceiling

prices then in effect, and many normal retail outlets seemed unable to obtain and maintain stocks. For a brief interval after ceilings on potato prices were removed, quoted prices for potatoes rose rapidly and marketings increased rapidly. Prices then eased considerably though they remained generally higher than the former ceilings. The summer crop of potatoes this year was unusually small because of the lower yields per acre realized than in 1951, and prices rose again to record levels. Next year, yields in the Intermediate States are likely to be substantially higher than the below-average yields this year. On the same acreage, this would mean an addition of perhaps 5 million bushels of potatoes, more or less, to sell in these States than in 1952. If this additional supply of Intermediate crop potatoes comes into markets already well supplied by potatoes from areas which ship earlier, the situation obviously will be quite different from this year's market.

A seasonal decline in prices of potatoes is expected when the 1952 late crop begins to move in volume. The September crop report indicates the late crop of potatoes this year to be larger than last year by about 15 million bushels or 6 percent. Also, the quality of the Idaho crop this year is much better than last, with a much higher percentage of U. S. No. 1's expected.

Marketings have proceeded at a faster-than-usual rate this year. Rail movement of potatoes from late-crop States this year through mid-September has been larger than a year earlier by some 3,000 cars or 15 percent. If this rapid rate of movement continues, carry-over stocks next January 1 may be smaller than usual in proportion to the size of the late crop. In that event, potatoes may again be somewhat short and high priced next spring, unless production in the early States increases enough to offset the smaller supply of storage potatoes. On the other hand, many farmers may store more heavily than usual, remembering last year's prices. In that event, the rate of movement may decline and stocks next January 1 may be larger than earlier shipments would indicate.

SWEETPOTATOES

Outlook for 1953 Crop

Some increase in production of sweetpotatoes in 1953 over 1952 is likely, and prices to growers in that event would decline substantially from the record highs received for the 1951 crop. However, the 1953 crop is not apt to be large enough to bring prices much below the average for the past 2 years. The same economic factors which tended to limit the expansion in sweetpotato acreage this year will be in the picture again next year. Some of these factors occur every year, others will change as economic conditions change. These factors include: favorable opportunities in alternative crops such as cotton, the difficulty in meeting high labor requirements of sweetpotato production and harvest, the problems of disease and insect control which seem to intensify with increasing commercialization, and the generally high level of employment and prosperity in the South which removes to some degree the necessity of growing sweetpotatoes as a home food crop.

1952 Crop Somewhat Larger
Than Extremely Small 1951 Crop

Below average yields of sweetpotatoes in many areas this year partly offset an increase of nearly 10 percent in total acreage. The 1952 crop is estimated to be about 5 percent larger than the very small 1951 crop but 49 percent below the 1941-50 average. After the new crop gets moving in substantial volume, prices received by farmers for sweetpotatoes probably will decline to levels a little below those of a year earlier. Prices received by farmers for sweetpotatoes of the 1951 crop have been higher than ever before recorded.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS

Outlook for 1953

Continued strong demand for dry edible beans in 1953 is expected to result in further reduction of carry-over stocks to minimum levels. Prices in 1953 will be substantially higher than a year earlier. Among the major types of beans, prospective supplies this season are in a surplus position only for Baby Limas. Of most major types, supplies are considered barely adequate. Some minor types will be in short supply.

The carry-over stocks of dry beans at the beginning of the 1952-53 crop year are smaller than a year earlier by about 2 million bags or nearly 30 percent. Adding estimated imports and the below-average 1952 crop, the total supply for this crop year is indicated to be smaller than a year earlier by about 3.6 million bags or 16 percent.

In part due to the higher prices expected for the 1952 crop, exports of dry beans in the 1952-crop marketing year probably will fall off sharply from the level of the last 2 years. Sizeable government-held stocks still on hand probably will be largely moved out this season, which will tend to prevent much rise in prices for dry beans until such stocks are gone. Farmers in 1953 again will have alternative crop opportunities particularly in wheat, which will again tend to limit the bean acreage.

The market for dry beans next year probably would absorb a larger crop than we are likely to get in 1953.

1952 Bean Crop
Below Average

The 1952 dry edible bean crop was estimated September 1 at 15.5 million bags (100 pounds, uncleaned basis) compared with 17.4 million bags harvested in 1951 and almost 18 million bags for the 1941-50 average. Although the indicated United States average yield of 1,179 pounds per acre (uncleaned) this year is slightly lower than the record 1,231 pounds per acre harvested last year, the major reason for the short crop this year was the 7 percent reduction in acreage for harvest.

Dry beans carried over from previous crops already are selling at substantially higher prices than a year earlier. As of mid-August this year, prices received by farmers for dry beans averaged \$8.32 per hundred pounds (cleaned), compared with \$7.30 a year earlier. Prices for the 1952 crop are expected to average substantially higher for the season than the \$7.79 average received by farmers for sales of the 1951 crop.

DRY FIELD PEAS

Outlook for 1953

In view of the relatively high prices which the small 1952 crop of dry peas will bring to farmers, acreage and production of this crop probably will increase in 1953 over 1952. Unless very unusual conditions develop abroad, exports of dry peas are expected to be relatively small for 1953 or 1954. Domestic demand is expected to remain relatively stable, with the rate of consumption remaining at about the same level as in 1951 and 1952.

1952 Crop Smallest Pea Crop Since 1940

The 1952 dry pea crop, estimated September 1 at not quite 2.7 million bags, (100 pounds, uncleaned), is 28 percent smaller than the 1951 crop and less than half the 10-year average of about 6 million bags. Current stocks carried over from prior crops are about half as large as they were on September 1, 1950, the latest prior date for which a strictly comparable figure is available. Current demand can be met with crops much smaller than those of some of the wartime and immediate postwar years when total demand was swelled by special military and civilian-relief feeding requirements.

Combining current stocks with the prospective small crop of peas, total supplies appear no more than adequate to meet demand in the 1952 crop marketing season, with a reduction in carry-over stocks and an increase in price.

For a crop of the size indicated, farmers probably will receive prices averaging considerably higher for the season than the \$4.05 average for the 1951 crop. Highest season average to date was \$5.37, received for the 1947 crop.

Table 1.- Truck crops for fresh market: Reported commercial acreage and production, average 1941-50, annual 1951, and indicated 1952

Seasonal group and crop	Acreage				Production (equivalent tons) 1/			
	Average 1941-50 2/	1951	Indicated 1952		Average 1941-50 2/	1951	Indicated 1952	
			Amount	Percent- age of 1951			Amount	Percent- age of 1951
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Percent	Tons	Tons	Tons	Percent
WINTER 3/	285,370	259,060	252,400	97	1,361,400	1,501,300	1,399,100	93
SPRING 4/	620,010	596,050	601,810	101	1,876,900	2,201,200	2,163,200	98
SUMMER 5/	723,410	681,470	684,510	100	3,258,800	3,375,300	3,245,000	96
FALL 5/								
Lima beans	650	400	300	75	700	700	400	57
Snap beans 6/	21,130	18,050	17,900	99	31,600	34,900	31,400	90
Cabbage, early	61,770	53,000	54,650	103	597,300	562,600	552,200	98
Cabbage, late	5,920	6,500	7,300	112	---	---	---	---
Carrots	26,140	22,250	24,750	111	276,200	277,000	304,100	110
Cauliflower	7,050	8,500	8,000	94	42,800	70,800	61,200	86
Celery, early	10,860	7,090	7,090	101	149,800	108,800	104,000	96
Celery, late	9,960	9,300	9,400	101	---	---	---	---
Cucumbers 6/	2,000	2,500	2,700	108	3,500	6,500	7,700	118
Lettuce	40,120	37,870	44,920	119	222,600	231,900	241,600	104
Green peas 6/	4,630	2,400	2,400	100	8,100	3,800	4,500	118
Spinach 6/	6,100	5,000	4,550	91	14,600	12,100	10,500	87
Tomatoes, early	18,250	19,000	17,000	89	93,300	130,900	123,900	95
Tomatoes, late	15,320	14,800	25,200	170	---	---	---	---
Total fall to date:								
Acreage and production	198,700	176,060	184,350	105	1,440,500	1,440,000	1,441,500	100
Acreage	229,900	206,660	226,250	109	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FALL	263,100	237,860	---	---	1,715,000	1,779,500	---	---
Reported to date for 1952 with comparisons 3/ 4/								
Acreage and production ..	1,827,490	1,712,640	1,723,070	101	7,937,600	8,517,800	8,248,800	97
Acreage	1,858,690	1,743,240	1,764,970	101	---	---	---	---
Totals for past seasons 3/ 4/								
ANNUAL TOTAL	1,891,890	1,774,440	---	---	8,212,300	8,857,300	---	---

^{1/} Equivalent tons based on approximate net weight of unit in which reported.

^{2/} For seasonal group and annual totals, averages of the yearly totals, not the sum of the average for individual crops.

^{3/} Includes cabbage used for sauerkraut.

^{4/} Includes cabbage used for sauerkraut and asparagus for processing.

^{5/} Includes crops for which seasonal sub-groups (early, mid-, and late) are not made.

^{6/} Acreage and production for early fall only.

Table 2.- Truck crops, potatoes and sweetpotatoes: Unloads at 17 markets, indicated periods in 1952, with comparisons 1/
(Expressed in carlot equivalents)

Commodity	1951								1952							
	June				July				June				July			
	Rail:	Truck:	Imports:	Total:	Rail:	Truck:	Imports:	Total:	Rail:	Truck:	Imports:	Total:	Rail:	Truck:	Imports:	Total:
	and	and	and	and	and	and	and	and	and	and	and	and	and	and	and	and
	air	air	air	air	air	air	air	air	air	air	air	air	air	air	air	air
Asparagus	11	569	---	580	1	48	---	49	---	620	---	620	---	36	---	36
Beans, lima, snap and fava	99	1,678	16	1,793	15	1,775	3	1,793	141	1,600	1	1,742	1	1,436	---	1,437
Beets	12	365	---	377	---	331	---	331	4	286	---	290	2	314	---	316
Broccoli	31	137	---	168	9	77	---	86	29	167	---	196	2	126	---	128
Brussels sprouts ..	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cabbage	254	1,816	---	2,070	13	1,505	---	1,518	209	1,766	8	1,983	74	1,629	13	1,716
Cantaloups and other melons 2/ ..	2,698	1,483	11	4,192	5,535	1,711	---	7,246	2,820	1,631	26	4,477	4,833	1,629	---	6,462
Carrots	1,177	358	---	1,535	892	500	---	1,392	1,270	334	---	1,604	1,020	367	2	1,389
Cauliflower	82	580	20	682	48	507	3	558	73	609	8	690	41	522	2	565
Celery	1,314	1,000	2	2,316	572	1,469	1	2,042	1,060	1,071	3	2,134	617	1,435	3	2,055
Corn	760	1,232	---	1,992	206	3,300	2	3,508	1,154	1,376	---	2,530	262	2,714	1	2,977
Cucumbers	302	1,364	---	1,666	78	1,420	2	1,500	265	1,246	---	1,511	40	1,509	4	1,553
Escarole and endive	27	196	---	223	---	252	---	252	21	195	---	216	---	252	---	252
Lettuce and romaine	1,390	3,505	14	4,909	1,811	2,879	74	4,764	1,699	3,570	---	5,269	2,415	3,121	44	5,580
Onions, dry	1,794	676	74	2,544	845	1,096	28	1,969	1,673	501	68	2,242	888	1,205	35	2,128
Onions, green	---	414	2	416	---	324	---	324	97	307	1	405	---	413	1	414
Peas, green	118	182	---	300	223	120	---	343	171	178	---	349	139	138	---	277
Peppers	486	422	7	915	187	819	1	1,007	205	444	17	666	85	674	2	761
Spinach	---	649	---	649	14	364	---	378	---	487	---	487	6	236	---	242
Other cooking greens	2	575	---	577	---	488	---	488	2	537	---	539	---	463	---	463
Squash	27	458	3	488	10	466	1	477	16	425	4	445	5	478	2	485
Tomatoes	2,525	2,217	4	4,746	1,117	3,467	25	4,609	1,701	2,109	28	3,838	747	4,099	38	4,884
Turnips and rutabagas	14	190	2	206	4	141	7	152	7	138	7	152	5	153	1	159
Watermelons	3,846	2,440	---	6,286	5,145	4,787	---	9,932	4,286	2,803	3	7,092	4,401	5,549	---	9,950
Other vegetables (including mixed) :	391	1,382	27	1,800	228	1,133	32	1,393	349	1,399	28	1,776	222	1,167	18	1,407
Total above	17,360	23,888	182	41,430	16,953	28,979	179	46,111	17,252	23,799	202	41,253	15,805	29,665	166	45,636
Potatoes	6,774	4,340	462	11,596	4,791	5,716	37	10,544	5,718	4,922	148	10,788	4,779	3,844	1	8,624
Sweetpotatoes	11	294	4	309	2	174	2	178	21	130	3	154	24	111	3	138
Grand total	24,145	28,522	668	53,335	21,746	34,869	218	56,833	22,991	28,851	353	52,195	20,608	33,620	170	54,398

1/ Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Denver, Detroit, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, Oakland (California), Portland (Oregon), Philadelphia, St. Louis, San Francisco, Seattle, and Washington, D. C.

2/ Except watermelons.

Compiled from reports of the Market News Division, Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 3.- Truck crops: Representative prices (l.c.l. sales) at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when available), indicated periods, 1951 and 1952

Market, commodity, and State of origin	Unit	1951			1952		
		Sept. 4	Sept. 11	Sept. 18	Sept. 2	Sept. 9	Sept. 16
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
NEW YORK							
Cantaloups, Calif.,	Jumbo crate	6.85	7.90	7.20	5.80	6.25	7.68
Carrots, bunched,							
California	W.G.A. crate	7.50	8.95	8.65	5.35	5.65	7.15
Cucumbers, New York	Bushel	2.00	2.40	3.88	2.37	2.40	3.50
Eggplant, New Jersey	Bushel	1.00	1.18	1.00	1.62	1.12	1.25
Lettuce, Iceberg							
type, California	W.G.A. crate 1/	6.28	6.00	5.25	7.38	8.32	6.23
Onions, yellow, N.Y.	50-pound sack	1.30	1.35	1.35	2.05	2.12	2.05
Peas, green, Colo.,	Bushel	5.25	2/6.10	2/5.85	4.36	4.45	2/4.90
Peppers, green, N.J.	Bushel	1.35	1.15	1.38	1.62	1.60	1.75
CHICAGO							
Beans, lima, Mich.,	12-qt. basket	1.65	1.35	1.25	1.87	1.25	---
Beans, snap, green;							
Valentine, Mich.,	Bushel	3.00	4.25	3.00	2.15	2.87	---
Cabbage, domestic,							
Illinois	Misc. crt. 3/	.95	1.15	1.00	2.25	2.00	2.00
Cantaloups, Calif.,	Jumbo crate	6.00	6.75	6.00	4.75	6.15	6.50
Carrots, bunched,							
California	W.G.A. crate	6.75	6.50	6.00	3.50	5.25	5.90
Cauliflower, Colo.,	Pony crate	2.65	2.50	2.60	2.45	3.15	2.65
Celery, Pascal,							
California	16-inch crate	4.00	4.65	4.50	5.00	5.25	5.10
Cucumbers, Illinois	Bushel	.95	1.13	---	.75	.65	1.75
Cucumbers, Michigan	Bushel	2.00	2.25	3.50	2.25	1.50	2.75
Lettuce, Iceberg							
type, California	W.G.A. crt. 1/	5.25	5.35	4.85	6.63	6.25	5.50
Onions, yellow,							
Illinois	50-pound sack	1.35	1.35	1.37	2.20	2.25	2.10
Peas, green, Colo.,	Bushel	4.75	---	---	4.25	4.25	---
Peppers, green,							
Illinois	Bushel	2.50	2.85	2.75	2.15	1.50	1.75
Tomatoes, Michigan	12-qt. basket	.85	.75	1.60	1.00	.85	1.10

1/ 4-dozen heads.

2/ Idaho.

3/ Approximately 45-50 pounds.

Prices submitted for Tuesday of each week by Market News representatives to the Fruit and Vegetable Section, Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 4.- Truck crops for processing: Harvested acreage and estimated production, average 1941-50, annual 1951, and indicated 1952

Commodity	Harvested acreage			Production			1952
	Average	1951	Preliminary	Average	1951	Indicated	as per-
	1941-50		1952	1941-50		1952	centage
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	Percent
Beans, lima 1/	74,460	107,100	99,600	50,910	95,120	83,870	88
Beans, snap ...	123,200	125,920	123,800	215,500	275,260	243,600	88
Beets	16,680	16,610	14,300	139,400	151,400	120,800	80
Corn, sweet 2/	466,770	432,500	472,300	1,174,000	1,184,800	1,399,900	118
Peas, green 1/	421,760	446,610	441,500	415,110	509,890	445,380	87
Pimientos							
(Georgia)	14,610	18,000	16,000	16,910	15,300	9,600	63
Tomatoes	493,300	458,130	388,100	2,929,200	4,503,890	3,062,800	68
Total 7 crops:	1,610,980	1,604,870	1,555,600	4,941,030	6,735,660	5,365,950	80
Asparagus	76,580	95,230	---	90,940	110,300	---	---
Cabbage for kraut:							
Contract ...	8,900	9,740	9,950	85,000	101,900	97,000	95
Open market :	9,220	5,510	---	94,400	73,000	---	---
Cucumbers	113,650	140,600	---	211,780	270,456	---	---
Spinach:							
Winter and							
spring	24,520	27,530	25,900	64,350	97,600	83,250	85
Fall	9,780	4,300	---	22,310	13,870	---	---
Acreage and production 3/	1,644,400	1,642,140	1,591,450	5,090,380	6,935,160	5,546,200	80

1/ Production reported on a shelled basis. 2/ In husk. 3/ Total for 7 crops, plus cabbage contracted for sauerkraut and winter and spring spinach for processing.

Table 5.- Truck crops: Index numbers (unadjusted) of prices received by farmers, United States as of 15th of the month, indicated periods (Jan. 1910-Dec. 1914 = 100)

5-year average:	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
1935-39:	104	111	122	115	97	86	79	75	75	82	94	103	95
1940-44:	178	191	208	199	173	159	137	128	124	134	158	179	164
1945-49:	243	246	247	238	207	187	184	171	163	174	212	202	206
Year													
1949 ..	256	267	235	196	194	155	168	170	188	174	213	196	201
1950 ..	261	203	168	205	178	182	200	164	126	138	188	211	185
1951 ..	324	333	265	225	239	189	204	181	161	171	249	331	239
1952 ..	337	217	265	308	285	250	287	229	182				

Table 6... Vegetables, canned: United States packs 1950 and 1951, and latest available canners' and wholesale distributors' stocks, with comparisons

Commodity	Packs		Canners' stocks		Wholesale distributors' stocks	
	1950	1951	Date	1951	1952	Date
	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000	1,000
	actual	actual		actual	actual	actual
	cases	cases		cases	cases	cases
Major commodities						
Beans, snap	20,213	19,867	July 1	1,396	2,453	July 1
Corn	21,645	30,189	Aug. 1	373	428	July 1
Peas, green 1/.....	32,726	37,837	June 1	1,111	4,740	July 1
Tomatoes	18,724	27,672	July 1	55	1,727	July 1
Tomato and com- bination vegetables juices	22,741	31,626	July 1	917	5,305	July 1
Total major commodities	116,049	147,191		3,852	14,653	
Minor commodities						
Asparagus 1/	4,651	4,969	March 1	506	866	July 1
Beans, lima	3,591	3,278	Aug. 1	707	728	July 1
Beets	8,483	8,415	July 1	1,471	1,962	July 1
Carrots	1,705	2,044	July 1	343	217	July 1
Pickles	2/12,000	2/18,300		---	---	
Pumpkin and squash:	1,778	3,481	July 1	0	52	Jan. 1
Sauerkraut	2/13,300	2/9,500	Aug. 1	3/2,818	3/1,473	Jan. 1
Potatoes	1,535	1,268		---	---	
Sweetpotatoes	3,467	2,644		---	---	Jan. 1
Spinach	4,852	6,742	Mar. 1	4/ 99	4/ 634	Jan. 1
Other greens	1,779	2,606		---	---	
Tomato catsup and chili sauce	16,607	27,235	July 1	633	6,518	July 1
Tomato paste	4/2,833	4/8,428	July 1	5/ 4/1,579		
Tomato pulp and puree	3,094	5,881	July 1	5/ 4/1,177	Jan. 1	1,290
Tomato sauce	6/5,800	6/8,200	July 1	4/21 4/1,073	Jan. 1	992
Vegetables, mixed	4,333	4,000		---	---	
Total minor commodities	89,808	116,991		---	---	
Grand total	205,857	264,182		---	---	

- 1/ 1952 pack - 4,596,000 actual cases of asparagus; 29,446,000 actual cases of peas.
 - 2/ Processing crop converted to a canned basis by applying an over-all conversion factor (pickles, 68 and sauerkraut, 54 cases of 24 No. 2 cans equivalent to 1 ton fresh).
 - 3/ Reported in barrels; converted to cases of 24 No. 2 cans by using 14 cases to the barrel.
 - 4/ California only. Data from Canners League of California.
 - 5/ California stocks on June 1, 1951 as follows: Tomato paste, 80,000 cases; tomato pulp and puree, 24,000 cases.
 - 6/ Estimated.
- Canners' stock and pack data from National Canners Association, unless otherwise noted. Wholesale distributors' stocks from United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 7.- Vegetables, frozen: United States packs 1950 and 1951, and cold-storage holdings, August 31, 1952 with comparisons

Commodity	Packs		Cold-storage holdings		
	1950	1951	Average August 31, 1947-51	August 31, 1951	August 31, 1952
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Asparagus	22,309	23,562	13,791	15,503	15,785
Beans, lima	85,988	108,020	31,548	41,365	42,907
Beans, snap	65,529	81,650	42,708	65,754	66,224
Broccoli	41,028	48,768	10,937	17,448	16,081
Brussels sprouts	22,439	22,476	4,642	8,480	7,132
Carrots	13,338	10,573	1/	1/	1/
Cauliflower	12,339	22,428	4,671	4,335	3,940
Corn, cut	32,998	44,549)	23,520	24,295	25,490
Corn, on cob	10,069	8,772)			
Mixed vegetables	15,241	26,088	1/	1/	1/
Peas	152,275	195,541	154,571	191,961	198,657
Peas and carrots	11,335	12,747	1/	1/	1/
Pumpkin and squash	8,325	12,723	4,083	3,540	4,708
Rhubarb	6,164	5,803	1/	1/	1/
Succotash	6,659	11,913	1/	1/	1/
Spinach	52,806	97,878	22,124	33,546	47,612
Other vegetables	28,259	36,348	30,685	39,497	38,701
Total	587,101	770,038	343,280	445,724	467,237

1/ Included in "other vegetables".

Pack data from National Association of Frozen Food Packers; cold-storage holdings from Cold Storage Reports, Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 8.- United States average prices received by farmers for important field crops, September 15, 1952, with comparisons

Commodity and unit	5-year average						
	Aug. 1909- Calendar year						
	: July : 1935- : 1942- : August, : June, : July : August, :						
	: 1914 : 1939 : 1946 : 15 : 15 : 15 : 15 :						
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Potatoes, per bushel .....	.697	.717	1.40	1.16	3.10	2.74	2.78
Sweetpotatoes, per bushel :	.878	.807	1.95	2.73	4.36	4.46	4.10
Beans, dry, edible, per cwt:	3.37	3.52	6.17	7.30	8.01	8.09	8.32
Peas, dry, field, per cwt.:	---	1/1.40	4.57	3.60	4.17	4.23	4.71

1/ Two-year average, 1938 and 1939.

Table 9.- Potatoes: F.O.B. prices at various shipping points and representative wholesale prices (l.c.l. sales) at New York and (carlot sales) at Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 size A, when available) per 100 pounds: indicated periods 1951 and 1952

available per 100 pounds, indicated periods 1951 and 1952		1951			1952		
Location and variety		Week ended					
		Sept. 1	Sept. 8	Sept. 15	Aug. 30	Sept. 6	Sept. 13
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
<u>F.O.B. SHIPPING POINTS</u>							
Central New Jersey points,							
Katahdin 1/	.....	2/1.82	2/1.98	2/2.28	4.25	4.50	4.35
Gilcrest, Colorado, Triumph 3/	..	1.83	1.82	2.46	3.89	3.95	3.92
Riverhead, Long Island, various	:						
varieties 1/	.....	4/1.64	4/1.86	4/2.04	4.00	4.12	4.28
Rochester, New York, various	:						
varieties 1/	.....	1.78	1.81	2.11	4.32	4.40	4.45
Wisconsin points, Katahdin	:						
and Chippewa 3/	.....	---	1.91	1.73	---	3.46	3.62
Yakima Valley, Washington	:						
Russet Burbank 2/	.....	2.44	2.45	2.92	4.49	4.29	4.18
<u>TERMINAL MARKETS</u>							
		Sept. 4	Sept. 11	Sept. 18	Sept. 2	Sept. 9	Sept. 16
<u>NEW YORK</u>							
Various varieties, L. I. 1/	.....	---	2.21	2.18	4.40	4.75	4.45
Russet Burbank, Idaho 3/	.....	4.78	5.15	5.35	6.85	6.83	6.79
<u>CHICAGO</u>							
Pontiac, Minn. and N. Dakota 3/	..	---	---	---	4.50	4.75	4.00
Russet Burbank, Idaho 3/	.....	4.03	4.86	4.67	6.09	6.17	5.72

1/ Unwashed stock. 2/ Cobblers. 3/ Washed stock. 4/ 2-inch minimum.
F.O.B. prices are simple averages of the mid-point of the range of daily prices. Market prices are for Tuesday of each week and are submitted by Market News representatives to Fruit and Vegetable Section of Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 10.- Sweetpotatoes: F.O.B. prices at Southern Louisiana points and representative market prices (l.c.l. sales) at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U.S. No. 1, when available), indicated periods, 1951 and 1952

Location and variety		Unit	1951				1952	
			Week ended					
			Sept. 1:	Sept. 8:	Sept. 15:	Aug. 30:	Sept. 6:	Sept. 13:
			Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
<u>F.O.B. Southern Louisiana Points</u>								
Porto Rican	50-lb. crate		4.75	4.56	4.32	4.69	3.89	3.41
<u>NEW YORK</u>								
Golden, Maryland	Bushel		1/3.35	1/2.70	1/2.35	---	3.21	3.20
Porto Rican, La.	50-lb. crate		5.85	5.50	5.60	5.63	5.18	4.75
<u>CHICAGO</u>								
Porto Rican, La.	50-lb. crate		5.20	5.05	4.75	5.15	4.15	4.25

1/ Virginia.
F.O.B. prices are simple averages of the mid-point of the range of daily prices. Market prices are for Tuesday of each week and are submitted by Market News representatives to Fruit and Vegetable Section of PMA.

Table 11.- Potatoes: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1941-50, annual 1951, and indicated 1952

Group and States	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For		Average	Indi-		Average	1951	Indi-
	Average:	harvest:		Average:	cated:		Average:	1951	cated
	1941-50:	1951	1952	1941-50:	1952		1941-50:	1951	1952
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	bushels	bushels	bushels
<u>Early</u>									
12 States	446	253	261	141	191	196	60,291	48,312	51,207
<u>Intermediate</u>									
8 States	224	118	115	145	182	134	31,106	21,459	15,301
<u>Late; Surplus</u>									
3 Eastern	474	274	306	252	328	308	115,054	89,950	94,090
5 Central	585	276	283	126	180	179	69,326	49,735	50,710
10 Western	455	333	352	242	290	308	108,914	96,647	108,454
18 States :	1,514	883	941	201	268	269	293,294	236,332	253,254
<u>Late, Other</u>									
5 N. England :	54	28	31	190	247	229	10,248	6,911	7,103
5 Central	160	70	70	121	179	153	19,308	12,550	10,720
1 South-									
western	3	1	1	101	120	100	277	144	100
11 States :	217	99	102	148	198	176	29,834	19,605	17,923
<u>Late, Total</u>									
29 States	1,732	982	1,043	195	261	260	323,128	255,937	271,177
37 Late and									
Intermediate :	1,956	1,100	1,158	189	252	248	354,234	277,396	286,478
Total,									
United States :	2,401	1,353	1,418	180	241	238	414,525	325,708	337,685

Table 12.- Sweetpotatoes: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1941-50, annual 1951, and indicated 1952

Group and State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For		Average	Indi-		Average	1951	Indi-
	Average:	harvest:		Average:	cated:		Average:	1951	cated
	1941-50:	1951	1952	1941-50:	1952		1941-50:	1951	1952
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	bushels	bushels	bushels
<u>Central</u>									
Atlantic 1/	49	37	37	130	147	133	6,381	5,425	4,933
<u>Lower</u>									
Atlantic 2/	209	101	104	89	82	77	18,696	8,275	7,990
<u>South</u>									
Central 3/	340	154	181	88	82	83	30,086	12,645	15,033
<u>North</u>									
Central 4/	14	6	6	97	114	94	1,359	683	563
California	11	10	10	107	125	115	1,182	1,250	1,150
Total,									
United States :	625	308	338	93	92	88	57,703	28,278	29,669

1/ New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. 2/ North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. 3/ Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas. 4/ Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas.

Table 13.- Beans, dry, edible: Production in selected areas, by major types, United States, crop years 1950-52

Area and type	1950	1951	1952 1/	Area and type	1950	1951	1952 1/
	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000	1,000
	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/		bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/
<u>California</u>				<u>New York and</u>			
Standard lima	1,331	1,276	1,498	<u>Maine</u>			
Baby lima	1,230	872	644	Red Kidney	1,012	1,089	---
All other				Pea and			
varieties	1,971	3,084	2,509	Medium White	250	256	---
Total	4,532	5,232	4,651	All other			
				varieties	237	264	---
<u>Michigan</u>				Total	1,499	1,609	1,513
Pea and Medium							
White	3,713	3,953	---				
All other							
varieties	277	281	---				
Total	3,990	4,234	3,086				
<u>Idaho and Others</u> ^{3/}				<u>United States</u>			
Great Northern	1,941	1,710	---	Total			
Pinto	1,750	1,510	---	Pea and Medium			
All other				White	4,036	4,278	---
varieties	1,059	1,349	---	Pinto	3,874	3,302	---
Total	4,750	4,569	4,316	Great Northern	1,941	1,710	---
<u>Colo. & Others</u> ^{4/}				Red Kidney	1,211	1,416	---
Pinto	2,048	1,754	---	Lima, standard	1,331	1,276	1,498
All other				Lima, baby	1,230	872	644
varieties	67	48	---	Other	3,263	4,592	---
Total	2,115	1,802	1,963	Total	16,886	17,446	15,529

1/ Indications as of September 1, 1952.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds each, uncleaned basis.

3/ Includes Nebraska, Montana, Wyoming, and Washington.

4/ Includes New Mexico, Arizona and Utah.

Data for earlier years in the Vegetable Situations, September 1949 and 1951.

Table 14.- Beans, dry, edible: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1941-50, annual 1951 and indicated 1952

Group of States	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production 1/		
	Harvested	For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-			
	Average	harvest	Average	cated	Average	cated			
	1941-50	1951	1941-50	1951	1941-50	1951			
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	bags	bags	bags
Maine, New York: and Michigan 2/	676	525	522	884	1,113	881	3,960	5,843	4,599
Nebr., Mont., Idaho, Wyo., & Washington 3/	316	289	253	1,510	1,581	1,706	4,756	4,569	4,316
Colo., N. Mex., Ariz., & Utah 4/	512	253	229	537	712	857	2,716	1,802	1,963
California:									
Standard lima	87	68	81	1,406	1,876	1,850	1,202	1,276	1,498
Baby lima	73	52	39	1,508	1,677	1,650	1,098	872	644
Other 5/	189	230	193	1,194	1,341	1,300	2,264	3,084	2,509
TOTAL U. S.	1,852	1,417	1,317	976	1,231	1,179	17,997	17,446	15,529

1/ Bags of 100 pounds, uncleaned beans; includes beans for seed.

2/ Largely pea beans, but most important source also of Red Kidney, Yelloweye, and Cranberry.

3/ Largely Great Northern, but Idaho also is the most important source of Small Reds.

4/ Largely Pinto beans.

5/ Mostly Blackeye, Small White, and Pink.

Table 15.- Peas, dry, field: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1941-50, annual 1951, and preliminary 1952 1/

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For		Average		Prelim-	Average		Prelim-
	Average	1951	harvest	Average	1951	inary	Average	1951	inary
	1941-50		1952	1941-50		1952	1941-50		1952
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	bags2/	bags 2/	bags 2/
Minnesota	3/ 5	3	4	3/ 902	1,150	1,300	3/ 40	34	52
North Dakota ..	3/11	3	4	3/1,092	800	1,000	3/120	24	40
Montana	26	5	5	1,187	1,390	1,400	310	70	70
Idaho	136	81	66	1,290	1,270	1,400	1,760	1,029	924
Wyoming	3/ 2	2	7	3/1,152	1,200	1,200	3/ 24	24	84
Colorado	20	4	5	923	750	1,100	182	30	55
Washington	230	175	117	1,334	1,370	1,100	3,091	2,398	1,287
Oregon	27	13	10	1,343	800	1,100	356	104	110
California	3/18	4	5	3/1,020	1,250	1,500	3/184	50	75
United States ..	471	290	223	1,270	1,298	1,209	6,011	3,763	2,697

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds, uncleaned.

3/ Short-time average.

1880-1881

1881-1882

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

Penalty for private use to avoid
payment of postage \$300

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

BAE-TVS-106-9/52-2900
Permit No. 1001